

FOREIGN NEWS.

Private news from Algiers dated July 9th say, that good order and tranquillity are daily reviving in that city, that the shops are opened again, and that provisions are coming in from all quarters. The treasures of the dey of which they have taken possession, and an account of which has been taken for the French, amount at present to 90 millions of francs in money, and to 10 millions in articles of gold and silver. It is hoped that there remains 20 to 30 millions to be counted.

They write from Algiers, July 9th—Our army is abundantly furnished with provisions. The Arabs have just supplied our markets. I forgot an important point; it is, that at the departure of the Cigogne we had already found more than 97 millions, and we hope to find still more. On this subject they attribute to Gen. Bourmont what follows:

When this treasure was found, M. Bourmont said, "Gentlemen, of this sum 60 millions are more than sufficient to pay the expenses of the war, and I think that the excess will be devoted to the payment of the arrears of the brave soldiers of the legion of honor. They have well earned it, and it is a sacred debt that France owes sooner or later to the legion of honor."

We have found at Algiers, magazines furnished for more than three years, and more than three thousand pieces of brass artillery, of which fifteen hundred were in the batteries.

The French papers give a variety of particulars relative to the capture of Algiers, not contained in the official accounts which we have published.—It is asserted that the treasures of the regency will be sufficient to defray the expenses of the war.—The Dey's habitation was found in the most perfect state. It was supposed that the Dey and the Turkish soldiers, who were permitted to retire with their private property, would retire to Turkey. It was understood that the Mole, the Casaba and all the principal buildings of the city were mined, and that if the Dey and the Turks had been denied liberal conditions, and had been driven to desperation, they had resolved to leave the town in ruins, and endeavor to cut their way through the besieging army, to the interior of the country. One of the accounts states the number of the Algerine troops at 10,000—the number of prisoners at 10,000, and the loss of the French in killed and wounded at 180 to 200 men.

It does not appear what disposition is to be made of the conquered regency. The Turks of course will not be reinstated in power, nor does it appear probable that the place will be surrendered to the Moors or Arabs. The Count Bourmont near the close of his despatch says that the standard of France is hoisted on the tower of the City, "the subjection of which has been for so many ages the object of the wishes of all Europe." It can hardly be supposed that an acquisition so long coveted will be hastily relinquished.

A Paris paper states unofficially that the loss of the French in the capture of Algiers was 1100 killed and wounded, and that of the Algerines 10,000.

From the New-York Statesman.

The Duke of Orleans, now appointed Lieutenant-General of France, is the son of the famous Egalite, guillotined in the Revolution. Previous to his father's death, he was a friend of Gen. Dumourier, and fought under the tri-colored flag (which is what he alludes to in his proclamation) at Gemappe. He was afterwards proscribed, fled to his country, and taught school in New-Jersey. We are sorry to add that he evinced the basest ingratitude to some of his Alsatian patrons, after he was restored to influence on the return of the Bourbons.

GREECE.—It is stated in some of the English papers, that Prince Paul of Wurttemberg has accepted the crown of Greece.

BOLIVAR.—A letter is published in the New-York Daily Advertiser, dated Carthagena, August 6, which says—"It is said that the President Mosquera has sent a friendly letter to Bolivar, counselling him to leave the country, but it appears that the man will not go at any rate. He still has a desire to exercise the command. Three frigates have offered to take him to any part of the world; and a great many days have passed since he pledged himself in his message."

Madrid July 15.—The dreadful scarcity of water which has afflicted us for a month past still continues. Thousands of individuals are assembled around the fountains waiting till their turn comes to obtain some pails of water. Some women have been forced to remain 30 hours before they have been able to fill their pails.

The King of Naples is very seriously sick of an intermittent fever and violent cough.

The King of Wurttemberg is expected at Paris, July 29. His majesty will be present at the opening of the Chambers, August 3d.

In looking over our London papers, we find in the London Courier of the 27th of July, some speculations on the business which is likely to come under consideration in the new Parliament. After mentioning Greece and Algiers as subjects which will occupy the attention of Government, it adds:—

"The desire of the Americans to recover their trade to the West Indies, may possibly come also, in the shape of some treaty, before Parliament; but the bearing of the British interests in that question is now so perfectly well known, and the good will towards us of Gen. Jackson's administration is so properly appreciated, that if any arrangement be settled, it will probably be of a more satisfactory nature than it could have been at an earlier period."

The King's funeral took place July 15th. Parliament was to be prorogued on the 23d. Great distress was suffered in Ireland from famine.

The New-York Correspondent of the Boston Palladium thus alludes to the predicament in which the new American Consul General to the Barbary Powers will find himself placed on his arrival at Algiers: The sloop of war Boston, which sailed hence with Commodore Porter, the latter part of June, could not have arrived until the first of August, and consequently the new Consul General must have found himself rather in a dilemma, in the absence of any government to whom he could present his letters of evidence."

The schooner Pamela, at New York, sailed from Carthagena on the 8th ult. The captain states, that Bolivar remained at Carthagena, where an attempt had been made to assassinate him, and several of the inhabitants implicated in this design, had been arrested. The country was in a very unsettled state.

From the shores of the Danube, July 9.

For some time a report has been spread which does not appear unlikely, and agreeable to which a Congress has been adjusted among some of the principal powers of Europe. Count de Nesselrode, vice-chancellor to the Emperor of Russia, will assist there in the name of that sovereign, and the Prince of Metternich in the name of the Emperor of Austria. They have not yet designated the place where it will meet, but they think it will be in some town of Bohemia. It is easily conjectured what is the design of this assembly: It concerns, undoubtedly, the fate of Algiers after its conquest by the French, as well as the affairs of Greece, which will have at last the issue so much desired by the Greeks.

The London Courier of the twelfth of July, narrates a dreadful case of Hydrophobia. A laboring man, 56 years of age, of the name of Cornelius Norton, was asleep in a barn, about six miles from London, when he was bit by a dog, who had slipped its collar during the night in the neighborhood. On throwing off the rug that covered him, the dog seized him over the eyelid and bit him severely. A desperate struggle then took place, which lasted about half an hour, the dog jumping around the poor man to get at his throat, which the man protected with the rug; at the same time endeavoring to get at his pitchfork, but the dog preventing him, the poor man became exhausted with exertion and fright, & finding he must kill the dog or be killed, made a rush at him, & succeeded in grasping his throat with one hand till he was enabled to reach his pitchfork, and with the other hand drove the one prong through his jaw and the other through his brain, and pinned him to the ground, but not until he had received ten severe bites. A cart was procured, and he was conveyed to Middlesex Hospital. About eight days after he returned to his work, and continued until Saturday 3d ult. when he was taken ill, and died raving mad early on Tuesday morning, at the work-house at Hampstead. Occurrences of a similar nature are frequent in London newspapers.

The same paper from which the above account is taken, narrates three instances of death from starvation.—*Phil. Inq.*

It is ascertained to be a fact, that quack doctors are making cures by using Swain's Panacea disguise, for the purpose of selling to the credulous medicines made in imitation of it. One remarkable fact was discovered a few days since in New York by a very respectable individual, and no doubt is practised by others in this city to a great extent.—The public should be on their guard.—*Phil. Paper.*

MILLIDGEVILLE, Sept.

Three additional companies of U. S. troops—one of artillery from Charleston, the other two of infantry, one from Augusta, and the other from Fort Mitchell—under the command of Major Wager, have, we understand been ordered to proceed forthwith to the Cherokee country to repress the working of the mines. This step is understood to be acquiesced in by the Governor. The State's agent has not been able to prevent intrusion, and great waste in this section, and has consequently been recalled. Should circumstances still appear to render it necessary, it is thought it may be found expedient to convene the Legislature on the third Monday in October.

Agent in the Pacific.—Piero Witte, editor of the Salisbury Carolinian of North Carolina, goes out to Valparaiso, as United States Naval Agent for the Pacific station, he having been constituted sole Agent for those seas. He will take passage in the ship Italy, chartered by government as a transport for stores at New York.

Perpetual Oven.—There is in Brussels a perpetual oven. Bread is baking in it night and day, and, at every second, a loaf comes out hot at one end, while a fresh one is put in at the other. The heat is thus maintained, as the fires never extinguish. It is kept up with oil, and, as the bread never comes in contact with coals or cinders, it is perfectly free from any unpleasant taste or smell.

From the National Banner.

Considerable excitement exists in relation to the boundary line between the United States and Mexico. By the treaty with Spain of Feb. 22d, 1819, the boundary was agreed in, but the line has not yet been run, as was therein determined, by commissioners of the two governments. An ex parte survey made by officers appointed by the Mexican Government alone, throws on the line several flourishing and populous settlements heretofore supposed to be in Arkansas.

Take notice.—The proprietors of the New York Daily Sentinel lately prosecuted Lee Powell & Co. for the amount of their subscription to that paper, and recovered \$3 and costs being the amount claimed. By this decision it is seen that persons receiving a newspaper without ordering it discontinued, are liable in all cases for the payment.

Vermont. The Anti-masonic Committee of Vermont authorized by the late Convention to nominate a candidate for Governor, have announced the nomination of William A. Palmer, of Danville. There are now three candidates for Governor in Vermont, viz.—Gov. Crafts, the National Republican, Mr. Meech, the Jackson, and Mr. Palmer, anti-masonic.

The Anti-Masonic National Convention assembled in the city of Philadelphia on Saturday last, and organized themselves in the District Court room, at the corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets.

On motion of Mr. Whitlosey, of New York, Joseph Ritner, Esq. of Pennsylvania, was called to the chair, and John Clarke, of the city of Philadelphia, appointed Secretary pro tempore.

The Secretary then proceeded to call the names of the delegates to the convention from the several states represented in that body, commencing with those from New York. Upon counting them over, it appeared that 26 delegates from New York, 15 from Massachusetts, 8 from Connecticut, 5 from Vermont, 2 from Rhode Island, 25 from Pennsylvania, 7 from New Jersey, one from Delaware, 5 from Ohio, one from Maryland, and one from the Territory of Michigan, in all 96, were present.

Resolved, That this convention be organized by the appointment of one President, four Vice Presidents, and two Secretaries.

Francis Granger, Esq. of New York, was then unanimously appointed President of the convention. Joseph Ritner of Pennsylvania, Abner Phelps of Massachusetts, Robert Hanna of Ohio, and Samuel W. Dexter of the Territory of Michigan, were then nominated and elected as Vice Presidents of the convention; and John Clarke of Pennsylvania, and Noble B. Strong of Connecticut, as Secretaries. The convention being thus organized, it was opened with a prayer by the Rev. Mr. Thatcher, one of its members. After appointing the committees, &c. the Convention adjourned, to meet again at 10 o'clock on Monday morning.

MOUNTAIN SLIDES.

The Keensville Herald gives the following account of several slides which took place in Keene, in the country of Essex, in New Hampshire, during the late storm.

"These slides were four in number. The first occurred about four miles westwardly from Graves' Iron works, and from the top or commencement of the avalanche, descended about one mile

and a half until it met the base of another mountain, covering the road between the mountains to a vast depth. The second and third were somewhat similar, but more destructive in their effects, the former, or most westerly, having completely covered the farm of a Mr. Wallace, and compelled him to abandon the idea of attempting again its cultivation, the latter having covered, to a considerable depth, about fifty acres of fine meadow land, belonging to Mr. B. Baxter.

The fourth took place at no great distance from the Iron works above named, and descended about three miles with a degree of violence and fury which defies description. In width it varied from eight to twenty rods, bearing on its surface the most tremendous rocks, trees, &c., and carrying desolation and death in its passage. This, as well as those already mentioned, was very destructive in its effects on the low land at the bottom, burying many acres of valuable meadow several feet under rubbish and earth of which it was composed. This, however, was trying when compared with the fatal event I am about to record. Early on the evening of Monday, (26th ult.) Mr. William Walton, and his wife, who had been on a visit to his brother, prepared to return home. The latter proposed accompanying them a short distance, and as the storm was still raging with violence, to see them safely across a bridge at no great distance from his house. While crossing this bridge they were overtaken by the descending mass. Mr. Oliver Walton escaped with a few bruises. The female was carried down the stream a few rods, and thrown without the path of the slide, stripped of all her apparel, her leg broken, one foot crushed in pieces, and her whole body covered with bruises, in which state she crawled in the direction of the house till near enough when the storm abated, to render her cries audible to the whole family. Mr. William Walton was buried in the rubbish about twenty rods below, where he was found on Sunday following, and his remains committed to the tomb.

The wildness of the scenery in the vicinity of these destructive avalanches, has long been a subject of remark with travellers in this region, but I am told that it now presents a view, indiscribably grand and terrific. Mountains laid bare for two or three miles in extent, presenting chains of vast size—rocks, some of which are supposed to weigh an hundred tons, torn from their beds, where they have reposed for ages, and transported from two to three miles, and trees of all dimensions splintered into atoms, and forming huge chaotic masses, altogether appears sufficient to overwhelm the senses of the beholder, yielding, in wildness and sublimity, only to the effect of a similar catastrophe in the White Mountains of New Hampshire.

There is much practical wisdom in the following remarks of Dr. Franklin:

"All human situations have their inconveniences. We feel those that we find in the present, and we neither feel nor see those that exist in another.—Hence we make frequent and troublesome changes without amendment, and often for the worse. In my youth I was a passenger in a little sloop, descending the Delaware. There being no wind, we were obliged, when the ebb was spent, to cast anchor, and wait for the next. The heat of the sun was excessive—the company of strangers to me not very agreeable.—Near the river side I saw what I took to be a pleasant green meadow, in the middle of which was a large shady tree, where it struck my fancy I could sit and read, and pass the time agreeably till the tide turned. I therefore prevailed with the captain to put me ashore. Being landed, I found a great part of my meadow was really a marsh, in crossing which, to come at my tree, I was up to my knees in the mud; and I had not placed myself under its shade five minutes, before the musketoes, in swarms, found me out, and attacked my face and legs, and made my reading and my rest impossible, so that I returned to the beach, and called for a boat to come and take me on board again, where I was obliged to bear the heat I had strove to quit, and also the laugh of the company. Similar cases in the affairs of life have often fallen under my observation."

From the Washington Spectator.

Western Elections.—Take up an administration paper, and the whole West have gone overwhelmingly for Jackson; take up a Clay paper, and the interests of the Co-quet Statesman have triumphed in every struggle. Truth lies between these statements, but it would puzzle an angel to tell precisely where. Those who believe that the friends of Clay will pledge themselves to act with his enemies, can swallow any

thing; and those who believe that the whole West have deserted the administration must look out of the United States' Telegraph for their authority. A man who can swallow either extreme, would not hesitate about the sea-serpent.

REMARKABLE INCIDENT.

The following circumstance is related in the first volume of the Imperial Magazine.

A young man, about three years ago, being reduced to great distress, had given himself up to despair; when a venerable looking old man, (belonging to the society of Friends,) accosted him as he was walking the street, in the following words. "Young man, art thou in want?" He replied in the affirmative. "Well," says he, "the Lord has sent me to help thee. I dreamed last night I should meet thee in the place I now find thee. Come along with me, and I will give thee relief." The young man, overjoyed at the invitation, fell down upon his knees, and cried aloud, "O God, I thank thee!" A crowd immediately assembled around him, and the old man acquainting them with his distressed situation, collected upwards of two pounds. He then took the young man to his house, and entertained him with meat and drink for three days; then gave him a recommendation to some of the society, and, adding three pounds to the two he had collected for him, bade him depart in peace.

We may learn from the above anecdote, that, however distressed we may be, the Lord is able to deliver us. He says, Thy bread shall be given thee, and thy water shall be sure. Let us, then, give over repining at the dispensations of Providence, for the Lord loveth whom he chasteneth; let us trust in Him, and we shall do well here, and gain a heavenly mansion hereafter.

HEROISM.—The following is a striking anecdote. The fact occurred on board his Majesty's sloop Pilot, Capt. J. T. Nicholas, when in contest with La Legere.

An instance of Heroism occurred during that action, which has seldom been surpassed, and which is scarcely rivalled by Greek or Roman valor. The Pilot having her maintopsail yard shot away, the people were employed aloft to send up another, and were in act of reeving a hawser for the purpose, when a voice was heard from the Captain's cabin, (to which, as is usual in brigs, the wounded were sent, and through the skylight of which, the mainmast is visible,) exclaiming 'you are reeving the hawser the wrong way!' This proved to be the case; and on looking down to see who had detected the mistake at the mast head, it was found to be John Powers, quarter master's mate, who was at the moment, lying on his back on the table undergoing the amputation of his thigh, his leg having just before carried away by a round shot. The man who, under such circumstances, can think only of his duty, is a hero, and, whether a common sailor or an admiral, deserves to have his name placed on record. John Powers was an Irishman, about 25 years of age. It was not likely his conduct should pass unnoticed; and on the Captain's representing it, he obtained for him, the object of his ambition a cook's warrant. He was afterwards in the Drake sloop of war, when that vessel was wrecked on the coast of Newfoundland; and, though with but one leg, was among the eleven men who were saved.—*Marshall's Naval Biog.*

UNIVERSALISM.

A venerable minister, in a neighboring state, grieved to see the doctrine of universal salvation prevailing in his parish, was desirous of preventing its progress, by convicting Mr. M——, the preacher of the doctrine, that his system was unscriptural and dangerous to society. For this purpose he requested the company of Mr. M—— an evening, and being too old to manage the argument with dexterity himself, he desired a young clergyman of his acquaintance to attend and assist him. The old gentleman opened the conversation of the evening by informing his younger brother in the ministry that he had requested the company of Mr. M—— and himself, in order to have the doctrine of universal salvation fairly discussed in his presence; for he thought Mr. M—— might be convinced of his error; but he was himself too old to manage the debate. He, therefore, desired the young clergyman to enter upon the argument with Mr. M——. "Why, sir," replied the young gentleman, with his usual address, "Jesus Christ says, 'He that believeth shall be saved, and he that believeth not shall be damned;' but Mr. M—— says no one shall be damned. The dispute therefore, is wholly between Jesus Christ and Mr. M——, and I wish to be excused from any interference."